

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per week, payable in advance. Single copies five cents. The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1.00 per annum, in advance. The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.00 per annum, in advance. Subscriptions in all cases commence on the first of the month. Send post-office money order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be the risk of the sender. The DISPATCH is not responsible for the loss of letters or for the non-receipt of money orders. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Line, Rate. Includes rates for first, second, and third class advertising.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY. Rejected communications will not be returned.

BATHURDAY, MARCH 29, 1890.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville is farther north than Richmond. She is the centre of a magnificent country. To-day she has the sympathies of the world. We in Richmond thought the fall of the Capitol here an unparalleled disaster; and for a long time after it was constantly present in our thoughts. But Louisville lost two or three times as many lives as Richmond lost.

We suppose that the cyclone or wind which fell upon Louisville last Thursday was in no wise different from winds or cyclones which have often passed over the region of the country. These terrible disasters usually move in a narrow path, and thus one place escapes destruction when another place a few miles distant is utterly destroyed. Louisville has her hills, and they are called - but they have failed to protect her. She is in a prairie region, and is swept by winds as with a besom of destruction. Any of the elements, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are rich States. They can boast of magnificently productive lands. But all prairie stretches are liable to be visited by terrific winds. Fortunately these winds are much more likely to miss than to strike any given town, city, or locality.

Wind blows from the north, and then the sound thereof, but cannot tell where it cometh nor whither it goeth, but experience has taught us that cyclones are not apt to strike any given place even in a prairie region. They may pass within a mile of a city and not touch it. Virginia is not included among the States liable to cyclones, we believe. At any rate she has been fortunate in escaping disasters caused by winds and storms.

Money was poured into the lap of Richmond in 1870, when nearly a hundred of her best people had been killed in the Capitol. Money was sent to Johnston last year in great abundance. The world had never witnessed such a manifestation of beneficence. There is in connection with the Louisville calamity a duty to be performed by good people everywhere. It is to give money, to give help, to give comfort. These negroes never tire of abuse of the southern people.

"Is Saul Among the Prophets?"

It is refreshing to read a States'-rights speech made by Senator Edmunds. It was sure that he was in earnest, as a senator from the little State of Vermont ought to be in this matter, we should soon be ready to agree with Mr. Edmunds in his opinion that the day after the passage of the Union bill would be the worst thing that could have happened to this country just now. It is enough to take away one's breath to read Mr. Edmunds' declaration in the United States Senate that "he believed the safety of the nation depended more largely on the preservation of what we call the Union of the States than on any other thing."

He ought to have used the word "Union" instead of the word "nation" in that sentence and that connection. The New Englanders know that the small States are by the Constitution guaranteed their "equal suffrage in the Senate." But they also know that that guaranty may be stricken from that instrument. The thirteen original States, then, were not bound to be forced into the Constitution by methods which might be resorted to deprive the smaller States of one of the two senators each of them now has, or to add to the number of senators the larger States now have. Mr. Edmunds had the little State of Vermont in his mind when he made his States'-rights declaration.

Whether he was in earnest or not, Mr. Edmunds' declaration as quoted above contains the truth. The strength of the Union may be measured by the strength of the several States. If it is to be an "indissoluble Union" the States composing it must be "indivisible States." "Men do not gather grapes of thorns, a Union of States cannot be made out of States belittled, not by size disgraced and dishonored. The chain is no stronger than the weakest link in it, and the Union cannot subserve the purposes for which it was formed if the smallest State can be deprived of its rights in any manner, or be made to feel that it is not the equal of even the Empire State."

What mean Mr. Edmunds' outgivings? Is he looking forward to the consideration of a measure which the Senate may soon have before it, which measure will, if passed by that body, be an entering wedge which will split the Union into four parts, or a sledge-hammer to weld it together in an indissoluble despotism? The States and the Union, though they may be as "one as the sea," can safely be so only so long as they are "distinct as the billows." The Lower bill to destroy the States by depriving them of their right to elect their own congressmen will, if it shall become a law, and the Republican party is continued in power, be followed by a bill to take the hands of the people of the whole Union. The States will soon cease to be worthy of the name of States. They will be mere satrapies. They will have no rights, for the Constitution will not be worth the paper it is printed upon when the sword of Uncle Sam shall be permitted to be dipped in the scales as the voters are weighed for the merits of their candidates for Congress.

We would fain hope that these thoughts, or some like them, have passed through the mind of Mr. Edmunds, and that he meant last Thursday to notify his Republican associates in the Senate that he would not support the Loom bill.

The South Carolina Movement.

The South Carolina movement, as reported in the Dispatch of yesterday, will attract general attention. Even the solid South may be dissolved if this movement grows in strength and momentum. There are armagings in South Carolina engaged in dragging the farmers against the cities and against men in other occupations. The split in the Democratic party, in politics, is in other things "they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." The men who raised the whirlwind in South Carolina may be among its first victims.

In vain have we tried to learn from the Charleston News and Courier the meaning of that paper published before the convention met in proof positive that the movement had been misunderstood by the citizens. It declares that it would be "unwise

and impolitic for the Farmers' Convention to nominate a State ticket," yet this is just what the convention did. Our Charleston contemporary also says that "the Democratic State Convention should not accept, and will not accept, the candidates of any faction of the press of the State."

And yet the Farmers' Convention assembled pledged its delegates to the support of the Democratic State ticket. But evidently that pledge amounts to nothing now. The new movement has come to stay. We shall watch it with interest.

Mr. Massey is disposed to accept the defeat of the Blair bill as possibly a blessing in disguise. Mr. Massey might find in its defeat a reason for continuing to advocate the plan of devoting to negro education only the school money paid into the treasury by negroes. Mr. Massey writes to us as follows:

(For the Dispatch.)

The defeat of the "Blair bill" in the United States Senate may be a surprise to many, but it is not a cause for grief. May not its defeat indicate that there is a lingering consciousness in the breasts of statesmen in all parts of the United States that the Constitution gives some limits to Federal legislation? The Virginia senators showed under no circumstances in ready acquiescence to the bill. They could not have done otherwise after the wishes of their constituents had been so clearly expressed in the recent legislative resolutions. But can one be justly censured for disloyalty or cowardice if he exercises the right of wisdom or statesmanship of those platforms and legislative resolutions? We would like to have the amount of money the Blair bill proposed to distribute for educational purposes. It may not be such a thing as paying too dearly for a whistle, even though it may be a good whistle, and we may be anxious to have it.

Would not the surrender of the principles upon which the Federal Government was founded, and upon which it was administered for nearly a hundred years, be too high a price to pay for the benefit of a few negroes? The Blair bill is not such an inductive bill as the precursor of others which would strike still more fatal blows to all local government. It is not such an inductive bill as the precursor of others which would strike still more fatal blows to all local government. It is not such an inductive bill as the precursor of others which would strike still more fatal blows to all local government.

SEA BREEZES.

Wafted from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

Norfolk, March 28, 1890. Chicago beef is now coming to Norfolk in large quantities. It is being distributed by the city butchers. Four English folding life-boats were landed at Norfolk yesterday. They were brought here by the steamer "Crisis." If nothing interferes the Irish potato crop in Norfolk county this season is likely to be an enormous yield. The Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, of the League Island yard, reported yesterday that the new steamship "Crisis" was to be launched in the yard. The Young Men's Christian Association exhibition to open here two weeks hence will doubtless be the most successful thing of the kind ever attempted in the State.

A negro boy named John Griffin, living at Northwest Locks, Norfolk county, while skylarking with a loaded shotgun last Tuesday shot and killed his sister, a child ten years of age.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1890.

Senate.

After reports from committees had been discussed the resolution offered by Mr. Teller to recall from the Senate a bill in his hands in order to correct a verbal inaccuracy (the use of "and" instead of "or") was taken up.

The question was raised whether one House could recall a bill without the concurrence of the other House, and also as to what in either case would become of the bill. The President within ten days without his objections thereto it became a law. The form of the resolution was changed so as to make it a concurrent resolution, and as such it was agreed to.

It was arranged that Mr. Dooley, of the Senate, should move on Mr. Voorhees' resolution as to the agricultural depression, and that the rest of the day should be devoted to the consideration of the Senate bill.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

A count of the Senate by the Speaker was required today before the Journal could be read, but after some delay a quorum appeared, and the Journal was read.

After adopting the resolution of inquiry, directed to the Postmaster-General, the House then adjourned.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH - SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1890.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per week, payable in advance. Single copies five cents. The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1.00 per annum, in advance. The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.00 per annum, in advance. Subscriptions in all cases commence on the first of the month. Send post-office money order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be the risk of the sender. The DISPATCH is not responsible for the loss of letters or for the non-receipt of money orders. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Line, Rate. Includes rates for first, second, and third class advertising.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY. Rejected communications will not be returned.

BATHURDAY, MARCH 29, 1890.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville is farther north than Richmond. She is the centre of a magnificent country. To-day she has the sympathies of the world. We in Richmond thought the fall of the Capitol here an unparalleled disaster; and for a long time after it was constantly present in our thoughts. But Louisville lost two or three times as many lives as Richmond lost.

We suppose that the cyclone or wind which fell upon Louisville last Thursday was in no wise different from winds or cyclones which have often passed over the region of the country. These terrible disasters usually move in a narrow path, and thus one place escapes destruction when another place a few miles distant is utterly destroyed. Louisville has her hills, and they are called - but they have failed to protect her. She is in a prairie region, and is swept by winds as with a besom of destruction. Any of the elements, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are rich States. They can boast of magnificently productive lands. But all prairie stretches are liable to be visited by terrific winds. Fortunately these winds are much more likely to miss than to strike any given town, city, or locality.

Wind blows from the north, and then the sound thereof, but cannot tell where it cometh nor whither it goeth, but experience has taught us that cyclones are not apt to strike any given place even in a prairie region. They may pass within a mile of a city and not touch it. Virginia is not included among the States liable to cyclones, we believe. At any rate she has been fortunate in escaping disasters caused by winds and storms.

Money was poured into the lap of Richmond in 1870, when nearly a hundred of her best people had been killed in the Capitol. Money was sent to Johnston last year in great abundance. The world had never witnessed such a manifestation of beneficence. There is in connection with the Louisville calamity a duty to be performed by good people everywhere. It is to give money, to give help, to give comfort. These negroes never tire of abuse of the southern people.

"Is Saul Among the Prophets?"

It is refreshing to read a States'-rights speech made by Senator Edmunds. It was sure that he was in earnest, as a senator from the little State of Vermont ought to be in this matter, we should soon be ready to agree with Mr. Edmunds in his opinion that the day after the passage of the Union bill would be the worst thing that could have happened to this country just now. It is enough to take away one's breath to read Mr. Edmunds' declaration in the United States Senate that "he believed the safety of the nation depended more largely on the preservation of what we call the Union of the States than on any other thing."

He ought to have used the word "Union" instead of the word "nation" in that sentence and that connection. The New Englanders know that the small States are by the Constitution guaranteed their "equal suffrage in the Senate." But they also know that that guaranty may be stricken from that instrument. The thirteen original States, then, were not bound to be forced into the Constitution by methods which might be resorted to deprive the smaller States of one of the two senators each of them now has, or to add to the number of senators the larger States now have. Mr. Edmunds had the little State of Vermont in his mind when he made his States'-rights declaration.

Whether he was in earnest or not, Mr. Edmunds' declaration as quoted above contains the truth. The strength of the Union may be measured by the strength of the several States. If it is to be an "indissoluble Union" the States composing it must be "indivisible States." "Men do not gather grapes of thorns, a Union of States cannot be made out of States belittled, not by size disgraced and dishonored. The chain is no stronger than the weakest link in it, and the Union cannot subserve the purposes for which it was formed if the smallest State can be deprived of its rights in any manner, or be made to feel that it is not the equal of even the Empire State."

What mean Mr. Edmunds' outgivings? Is he looking forward to the consideration of a measure which the Senate may soon have before it, which measure will, if passed by that body, be an entering wedge which will split the Union into four parts, or a sledge-hammer to weld it together in an indissoluble despotism? The States and the Union, though they may be as "one as the sea," can safely be so only so long as they are "distinct as the billows." The Lower bill to destroy the States by depriving them of their right to elect their own congressmen will, if it shall become a law, and the Republican party is continued in power, be followed by a bill to take the hands of the people of the whole Union. The States will soon cease to be worthy of the name of States. They will be mere satrapies. They will have no rights, for the Constitution will not be worth the paper it is printed upon when the sword of Uncle Sam shall be permitted to be dipped in the scales as the voters are weighed for the merits of their candidates for Congress.

The South Carolina Movement.

The South Carolina movement, as reported in the Dispatch of yesterday, will attract general attention. Even the solid South may be dissolved if this movement grows in strength and momentum. There are armagings in South Carolina engaged in dragging the farmers against the cities and against men in other occupations. The split in the Democratic party, in politics, is in other things "they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." The men who raised the whirlwind in South Carolina may be among its first victims.

In vain have we tried to learn from the Charleston News and Courier the meaning of that paper published before the convention met in proof positive that the movement had been misunderstood by the citizens. It declares that it would be "unwise

and impolitic for the Farmers' Convention to nominate a State ticket," yet this is just what the convention did. Our Charleston contemporary also says that "the Democratic State Convention should not accept, and will not accept, the candidates of any faction of the press of the State."

And yet the Farmers' Convention assembled pledged its delegates to the support of the Democratic State ticket. But evidently that pledge amounts to nothing now. The new movement has come to stay. We shall watch it with interest.

Mr. Massey is disposed to accept the defeat of the Blair bill as possibly a blessing in disguise. Mr. Massey might find in its defeat a reason for continuing to advocate the plan of devoting to negro education only the school money paid into the treasury by negroes. Mr. Massey writes to us as follows:

(For the Dispatch.)

The defeat of the "Blair bill" in the United States Senate may be a surprise to many, but it is not a cause for grief. May not its defeat indicate that there is a lingering consciousness in the breasts of statesmen in all parts of the United States that the Constitution gives some limits to Federal legislation? The Virginia senators showed under no circumstances in ready acquiescence to the bill. They could not have done otherwise after the wishes of their constituents had been so clearly expressed in the recent legislative resolutions. But can one be justly censured for disloyalty or cowardice if he exercises the right of wisdom or statesmanship of those platforms and legislative resolutions? We would like to have the amount of money the Blair bill proposed to distribute for educational purposes. It may not be such a thing as paying too dearly for a whistle, even though it may be a good whistle, and we may be anxious to have it.

SEA BREEZES.

Wafted from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

Norfolk, March 28, 1890. Chicago beef is now coming to Norfolk in large quantities. It is being distributed by the city butchers. Four English folding life-boats were landed at Norfolk yesterday. They were brought here by the steamer "Crisis." If nothing interferes the Irish potato crop in Norfolk county this season is likely to be an enormous yield. The Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, of the League Island yard, reported yesterday that the new steamship "Crisis" was to be launched in the yard. The Young Men's Christian Association exhibition to open here two weeks hence will doubtless be the most successful thing of the kind ever attempted in the State.

A negro boy named John Griffin, living at Northwest Locks, Norfolk county, while skylarking with a loaded shotgun last Tuesday shot and killed his sister, a child ten years of age.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1890.

Senate.

After reports from committees had been discussed the resolution offered by Mr. Teller to recall from the Senate a bill in his hands in order to correct a verbal inaccuracy (the use of "and" instead of "or") was taken up.

The question was raised whether one House could recall a bill without the concurrence of the other House, and also as to what in either case would become of the bill. The President within ten days without his objections thereto it became a law. The form of the resolution was changed so as to make it a concurrent resolution, and as such it was agreed to.

It was arranged that Mr. Dooley, of the Senate, should move on Mr. Voorhees' resolution as to the agricultural depression, and that the rest of the day should be devoted to the consideration of the Senate bill.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

A count of the Senate by the Speaker was required today before the Journal could be read, but after some delay a quorum appeared, and the Journal was read.

After adopting the resolution of inquiry, directed to the Postmaster-General, the House then adjourned.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker read the Journal.

The House then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its session.

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker